

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4470. 號七廿月十年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

日一廿月九年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. R. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BLACK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. " "
For 12 months, 4 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2800,000.
RESERVE FUND, 2110,000.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has returned, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, Hotel des Univers.

Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Intimations.

G. FALCONE & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
48, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, August 20, 1877. te20

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.
IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.
Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 18, 1876.

NOTICE.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.
September 16, 1877.

SHIP'S COMPRAHORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. spl

LOST.
ON the POKFULUM ROAD, near West Point, a GOLD PENCIL CASE. Anyone bringing it to the Office of this Paper will be suitably Rewarded, if necessary.

Hongkong, October 24, 1877. oos1

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Claims or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Underigned WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.
WM. H. BREXTON,
Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN. ja16

MANILA.

THE Underigned has This Day OPENED at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting of HORN, SHIP-ORANDLEY, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER, situated on the Mole, facing the Bay.

Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the shortest notice.

EDWARD VERRILL,
Manila, September 18th, 1877.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, MANILA.

On the Mole, near the Harbour-Master's Office, and within Ten Minutes' walk of the Merchants' Office.

TAKES D'HOTEL, BATES, BILMARD, &c.
EDWARD VERRILL, Proprietor.

Manila, September 18th, 1877. ns19

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE Underigned, until further notice, offer to REMETAL VESSELS, furnishing all Material and Labor, except METAL AND NAILS, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per Sheet.
IRON STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS requiring Three Coats Paint or Tallow; Thirty Cents per Ton Register.
W. B. SPRATT & Co., Proprietors.
Hongkong, October 10, 1877. no10

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. J. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Type, Revolving Standard Albums, Albums, Russia Leather, and Postage Stamp Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.

PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.

PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDERS and RÜBNER, Zeit—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Underigned.

Orders from any of the Outports in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed to
Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUPP & Co.

A. HAHN.
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Underigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

DEVORE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and SUPPLIERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVORE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the case, and the words "DEVORE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVORE MANUFACTURING Co.,
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX-STEAMSHIPS
"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR,"
"CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

1877.
NEW SEASON'S (May) BUTTER.
The First Shipment of Bush & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.
In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, and American Family MESS STORES,—As per their

Just Price List.
(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS.
Dawson's Best London-made GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS.
Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS, BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS, ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

ROTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARED LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions, and In-section of all Sizes.

INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.

Cabin Suspender LAMPS.
Cabin CANDLESTICKS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
JAPANESE TOILET SETS.

CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS.
Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of De La Rue's STATIONERY, BOOKS, NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS.

&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

FOR SALE.
LARGE TAKASIMA COAL, EX GOWDOW, at \$8 PER TON.

Apply to
THS. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, and East Point.

Hongkong, October 24, 1877. no24

FOR SALE.
SHAMEN CANTON.

THE Desirable PROPERTY known as Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and SILK GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to
G. M. SMITH, Canton.

October 15, 1877.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE 1874, HEIDRICK & Co.'s MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, October 2, 1877. nol

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876. nol

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 29th October, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION, RUNDY UNSERVICEABLE and CONDEMNED STORES, comprising: Caps, Great Coats, Caps, Helmets, Blucher Boots, Chinese Shoes and Stockings, Clocks, and Lamps.

A quantity of Crockery-ware.
A quantity of Cutlery.
A Miscellaneous Lot of Confiscated Property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 25, 1877. co29

Entertainments.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR, ADMIRAL RYDER, COMMODORE WATSON, CAPTAIN COLOMB, AND OFFICERS OF H. M. S. "AUDACIOUS."

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB of the above Ship will give a Performance in the CITY HALL, on

THURSDAY, 1st November, 1877.

The proceeds to be devoted to the above purpose.

"Mrs. Green's Snug Little Business."

"Area Belle."

To commence at 9 p.m.
Tickets may be had and seats secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a plan of the house can be seen.

Hongkong, October 20, 1877. no2

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr F. RAPP in our Firm Ceased from This Day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. nol

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.
FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GERIC are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. KIWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, June 1, 1877. del

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EYRE, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSO," Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1877. co30

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.)
The Steamship "OCEAN" will load as above, and be despatched on or about the 1st of November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers.)
The Eastern and Australasian Mail Steam Co.'s Str. "BOWEN" will be despatched as above on or about the 9th November next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1877.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship "FLEURS CASTLE" expected here on or about the 29th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 26, 1877.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Rates, and all Orders addressed to Praya, or to Lung Street, Hongkong.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The 41 British Barque "CROCODA," Capt. KENNETH, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish Brg. "SAN LORENZO," MANDARAGA, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The Portuguese Ship "ALVA," Captain SOUZA, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

FOR LONDON.
The 100 41 British Barque "WOODVILLE," T. E. NELSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 American Barkentine "ABIEL ABBOTT," J. CHASE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 19, 1877. nol9

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 British Ship "ISLES OF THE SOUTH," DENNETT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, October 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 British Barque "GRANMER," HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON.
The 41 100 tons splendid British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM," A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON.
The 41 British Barque "GEO. CROSHAW," GEO. INYING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 3/4 L. I. German Ship "GALATHEA," JAGGER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, September 10, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.
The 41 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY," Capt. MOREMAN, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.
The 41 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY," Capt. MOREMAN, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARQUE *ELMSTONE*,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1877.

BARQUE *STRATHMORE*, FROM
KURACHIE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 22, 1877.

BRITISH BARQUE *MELBREE*,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 15, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.S. S. *AMAZONE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 o'clock, the 18th Inst., at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 24th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

CRITERION, American ship, Captain W. Lull.—Stemmen & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wielor & Co.

CITRONUM, British ship, Captain E. Shrewsbury.—Wielor & Co.

MELBREE, German barque, Captain Th. Pfeiffer.—Melchers & Co.

FERRETOWER, British steamer, Capt. J. H. von Bagen.—Chinese.

NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Capt. J. Wortley.—Wielor & Co.

TRIO, Dutch barque, Capt. T. Westerveld.—Stemmen & Co.

COLORADO, American ship, Captain Ingraham.—Russell & Co.

VESTA, German barque, Captain Dirks.—Melchers & Co.

KATE GARNIE, British barque, Captain James Wilson.—Melchers & Co.

ONWARD, British schooner, Captain Heuer.—Lane, Crawford & Co.

SOPHIE, British barque, Captain Haje.—Meyer & Co.

BROOMHALL, British ship, Captain H. Bate.—Russell & Co.

To Let.

TO LET.

Nos. 4, and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kinn.

"Bliss Villa," Pokofo-lum, furnished. House No. 2, Beymouth Terrace.

Nos. 9 and 11, Queen's Road Central, with spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied by Mr. A. HARRIS, at Wanchai. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

TO LET.

Selling Houses and Offices No. 1, Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. LAPRAIK & Co.

10, Gough Street.

Mails.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUERZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AFRICA*, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 31st October, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 23, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*OCEANIC*" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th November, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 7th November. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 5, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 250,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000
Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date.....Tls. 745,000Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman,
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KREBS, Esq.,
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq.,
Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BERING BROTHERS & Co.Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 per cent. on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
Kwoh Ah-chong, Merchant,
Pang Yim, Merchant,
Ho San, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant,
Loe Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant,
Lee Sing, of Tai Hing Firm, Merchant,
Cheung Sing Yee, Merchant,
Choy Chan, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20 per cent. on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bankam Strand,
Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20 per cent. on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTERHis Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 per cent. allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20 per cent. allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trimmer's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowring, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE *CHINA REVIEW* is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chiu Aye, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obscure in tone—is almost limitless. It is the one hand command Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigner. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."No. I.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.

The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.

A Chinese Primer.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Chinese Marriages.
Studies in Words.
The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.

Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Russian Sinologists.

Assyria and China.

The Word "Swallow."

Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPESHAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTEBOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & PatternsBOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

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SHIPS.LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS.CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS.

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Lun Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Lun Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; Hoi Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Ching Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chiu Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Poochow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Poochow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chiu Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Book, Educational Mission School; and Mow Bing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Yohang Hong.

Rangoon.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Boon Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yee Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mr. CHUN ATIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE FRANKLIN PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *AFRICA* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 1st November, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

Intimations.

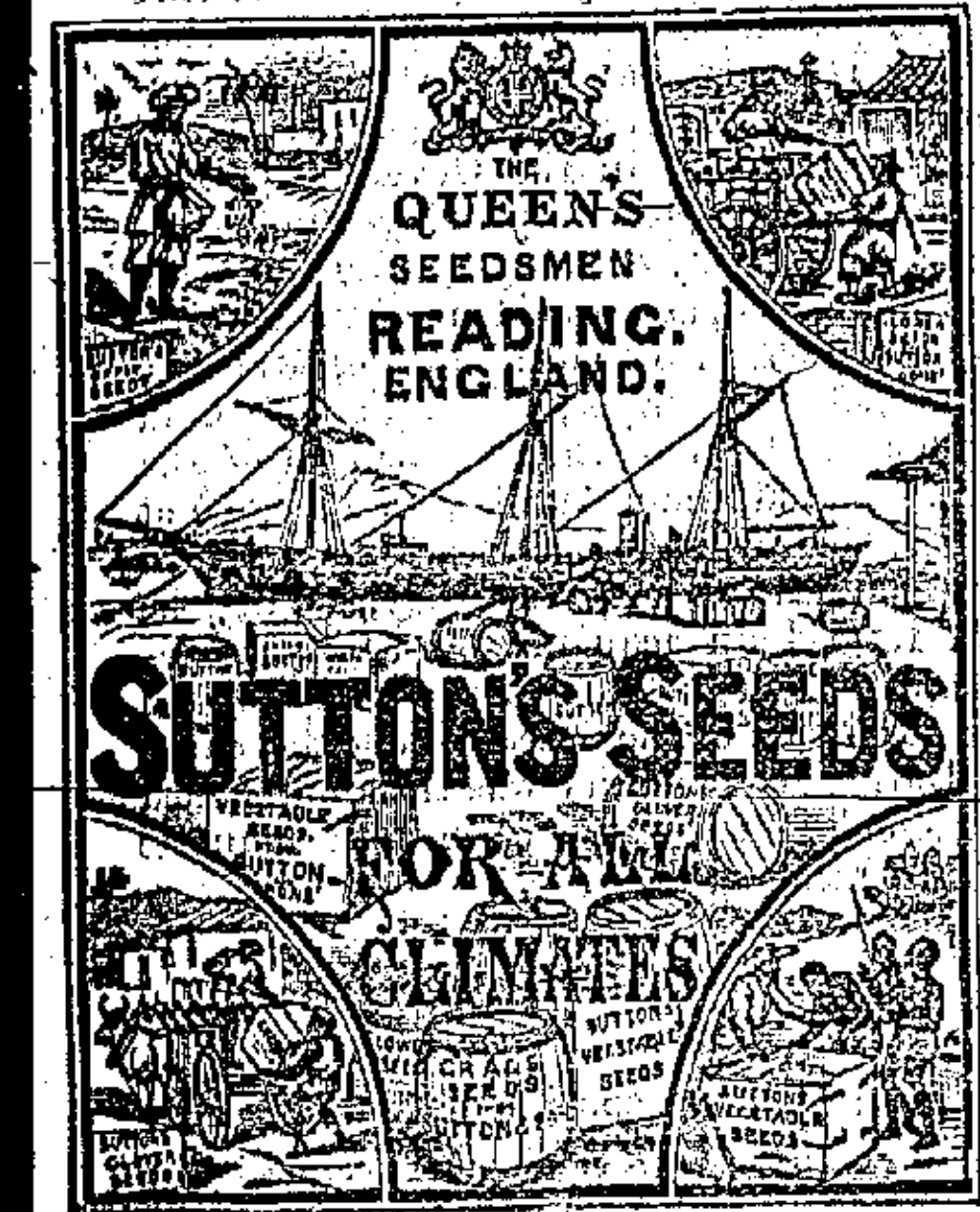


SODA WATER MACHINERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WATSON'S ENGINE, BOILERS, BOTTLING MACHINES, MASKS, GLOVES, WIRING TOOLS, BRUSHES, RINSING MACHINES, &c. &c.



WATSON TYLER & CO., LONDON.



SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from **SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN**, Reading, near London, England.
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

8mo77 1w 52t 3mo78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE, CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE, BOARDS, KNIVES, CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT, GIVES A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 50, EACH; AND TINS, 60, 1/2, 3/4, AND 1/2.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT RUBBING IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. PACKETS 50, EACH; AND TINS, 60, 1/2, 3/4, AND 1/2.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, &c. EACH, & 15, 20, &c. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, &c. &c.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD, &c. &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity is maintained by the use of these Pills. Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Expedition in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist to get me some of the Pills. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says, "I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Yarmouth Blonkers,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
Hams and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
Onion and Cambridge Sausages,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUE, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Puddings,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
16jun77 1w 52t 16jun78

A S T H M A
AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS

DATURA, TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by **SAVORY & MOORE,** 109, New Bond-st., London, and sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, being the inventor of the Defendant, Freeman, who he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., & 4s. 6d.
The Public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

21sep77 1w 28t 20oct77

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN

Extract from a Letter
dated 15th May, 1872,
from an old inhabitant of Hongkong, near Wanchow, Wita:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills."
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
London.

14sep77 1w 28t 14sep78

Intimations.

BEAR'S
SMOKING MIXTURE
& BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.



Virginia Shag Tobacco. " Birdseye. " Out Cavendish. " Returns Tobacco. York River Tobacco. Carolina Rose. Havana Tobacco. Persian. Latakia Tobacco. Oronoko. Imperial. Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND "STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus:

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,** and without which none is genuine. Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,** and use Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, **Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.**; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

DINNEFORD'S
SOLUTION OF

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart burn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong. 24mar77 1w 52t 23mar78

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT.

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THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Paper, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS
OF

China and Japan.

COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH KINING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS by

WM. F. MAYES, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, P.R.S.

LONDON: N. TUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTRIG and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1864, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRAILS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c. &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a GAZETTEER of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

26no76 1w 31dec77

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in 1 lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins (not damaged in time), labelled thus:—

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The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$18 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

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Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

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Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each, or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

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COUGH LOZENGES.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
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ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

COPY OF TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incontinent Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by **THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,** and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

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Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

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WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-
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It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: **MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.**

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STANDARD SCALES

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Latest and Most Valuable
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418, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*, *Overland China Mail*, and *China Review*.

NOW READY.

BUDDHISM IN HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE
RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By **DR. H. J. REISS.** Second Edition. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

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RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a most valuable disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

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CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

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PHOSPHODYNE

(CHOLIC, OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nervous substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while it exerts its powerful influence upon the system, and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Nausea in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulency, Inactivity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in any of its stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions, and for restoring the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anemic, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting any of those morbid effects which are the result of the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives life to the human structure, in a

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"MACTAN"
will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 29th inst.,
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. Y. V. SHAW.
Hongkong, October 27, 1877. cc20

STEAM TO
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S.
"ADRIA"

will leave for the above places
at Noon on SATURDAY, the
3rd Proximo.

ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no8



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"NIZAM," Captain BARLOW, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 8th November,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
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Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no8

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT,
in Aid of the above Fund,
will be given in St. Andrew's Hall,
(CITY HALL),
ON
SATURDAY,
3rd November, 1877.

PROGRAMME:

- PART I.
1. Overture, for two Pianos, "Athalie" (Mendelssohn), Mrs. Hall, Dr. Clouth, Mr. Kennell and Mr. Sangster.
 2. Chorus, "Irish Melody," (Arranged by C. Jos. Brambach), Members of the German Liedertafel.
 3. Solo, "Preghiera alla Madonna" (A. Tossani), Mrs. Robinson. (With Orchestral accompaniment: Violin, Violoncello, Harmonium and Piano).
 4. Solo, (Violoncello), "Variations" (Mendelssohn), Mr. W. Von Buber.
 5. Pianoforte Solo, "Waldscenen" (R. Schumann), Mr. Kennell.
 6. Chorus, "Der Jäger Abschied" (Mendelssohn), Members of the German Liedertafel.
- PART II.
7. Overture, for two Pianos, "Son and Stranger" (Mendelssohn), Mrs. Hall, Dr. Clouth, Mr. Kennell and Mr. Sangster.
 8. Solo, "Cavatina from L'Assedio di Leda" (E. Patella), Mrs. Robinson.
 9. Concerto in G Minor, Opus 64, (R. Schumann), Mr. Kennell and Dr. Clouth. Members of the German Liedertafel.
 10. Quartette (Vocal), Mr. Hirt.
 11. Solo, (Baritone), Wanderlied (Schumann), Mr. Hirt.
 12. Chorus, "In der Helmath" (Carl Wilhelm), Members of the German Liedertafel.
- Tickets £2 each, to be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., (where a Plan of the Hall may be seen) on and after TUESDAY, the 30th October.
Doors Open at 8.30 p.m., to Commence at 9 p.m.
Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no4

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD the British Ship "BROOM-HALL," TWO AUSTRALIAN COWS and CALVES.

Apply to
The CAPTAIN on Board.
Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26, Mactan, Spanish steamer, 410, A. Engrisa, Manila Oct. 23, General—A. MACO, Batavia.
Oct. 27, A. B. Vidal, German barque, 832, L. Schreiber, Newchwang Oct. 17, Bonn—WILKES & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26, Canton, for Haiphong.
27, Normanby, for Australian Ports.
27, Nueva Constante, for Manila.
27, Pernambuco, for Saigon.
27, Deussalon, for London, &c.
27, Venus, for Macao.

CLEARED.

Bertha, for Hamburg.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per Deussalon, for London, Mr. H. John, 100, and 100 Chinese for Singapore.
Per Normanby, for Australian Ports, 8 Europeans, and 40 Chinese.
Per Canton, for Haiphong, 6 Chinese.
Per Pernambuco, for Saigon, 1 European and 100 Chinese.
Per Venus, for Macao, 4 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Mactan reports: Strong N.E. monsoon with heavy sea.
The German barque A. B. Vidal reports: First 3 days of the passage from Southernly wind, then strong N.W. wind to Breakers Point, from thence to port light Northernly wind.

CARGO.

Per S. S. City of Peking, sailed 24th 1877.—For Yokohama, 3,210 bags Sugar, 200 bags Flour, 866 pkgs. Iron, 63 pkgs. Hides, 300 pkgs. Gin, 155 pkgs. Gunnies, and 318 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 82,738 bags Rice, 168 bags Beans, 5,294 bags Sugar, 213 bags Pepper, 188 bags Tapioca, 1,904 pkgs. Tea, 4,486 pkgs. Merchandise, 6 pkgs. Crude Opium, 37 boxes Prepared Opium, 1,000 flasks Quick-silver, and 678 Empty Blanks; for Victoria, B.C., 2 pkgs. Crude Opium, and 6 pkgs. Merchandise; for Honolulu, 80 pkgs. Silks; for Manzanillo, 2 pkgs. Silks, 8 pkgs. Tea, and 1 pkg. Merchandise; for Panama, 175 pkgs. Merchandise, 25 pkgs. Tea, 5 pkgs. Silks, and 4 pkgs. Crude Opium; for Calico, 33 pkgs. Merchandise, 15 pkgs. Silks, and 32 pkgs. Crude Opium; for Havana, 38 pkgs. Merchandise; for New York, 284 bales Raw silk, 1,167 pkgs. Tea, 152 pkgs. Merchandise, and 8 pkgs. Silk Goods; for Chicago, 2,408 pkgs. Tea; for Boston, 50 pkgs. Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY.—

Per MACTAN, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 29th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per Baque SOPHIA, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 29th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.—

Per YESSO, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 29th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BOMBAY, AND INDIA.—

Per ADRIA, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 3rd November.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet NIZAM will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 8th November.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 7th November.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 8th November.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no8

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Services at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Freshing, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries, at the Central Police Station.

Shipping.

Noon.—Mactan leaves for Amoy.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 30:—

Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.

THURSDAY, November 1:—

10 a.m.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Dramatic Performance at the City Hall.

Ocean leaves for Cocktown, &c., on or about this date.

Adria leaves for Bombay on or about this date.

FRIDAY, November 2:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

SATURDAY, November 3:—

Noon.—Adria leaves for Singapore, &c.

9 p.m.—Amateur Concert at the City Hall.

THURSDAY, November 8:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, November 9:—

Golden leaves for Singapore, &c., on or about this date.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.40 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1877.

A PROCLAMATION in Chinese, issued by instructions of His Excellency, the Governor, was posted over the Colony yesterday, announcing the establishment of a Chinese Agency in Bonham Strand for the sale of stamps used on mercantile and legal documents. The proclamation recites that the stamping of such documents being necessary, "the Governor, to further the convenience of native merchants, has been pleased, after consultation with several respectable members of the Chinese community, to sanction the establishment of an Agency for the sale of stamps among the hong and shops in Sheung Wan. The Agency is situated at No. 73 Bonham Strand, Sheung Wan, the agent being Chea Ka. Adhesive and embossed stamps are both sold there, and the prices are the same as those charged at the Head Office. If the Agent should not happen to have the particular kind of stamps required, he will obtain them for purchasers; and if Chinese prefer to go to the Head Office to obtain their stamps they are at liberty to do so. Printed schedules of the Tariff of Stamp Duties can be had both at the Head Office and the Agency on application. His Excellency is desirous that the Chinese may avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded for the purchase of stamps, and observe the law, so that any measure for its strict enforcement may be unnecessary." We believe that although this proclamation is dated the 24th instant the sale of the stamps has been carried on at the Chinese shop in question for some months past. The scheme was, if our information be correct, proposed during the administration of Sir Arthur Kennedy, and applied shortly after the arrival of our present Governor. On first thoughts, the scheme may appear somewhat objectionable as a sur-rendering of official duties into the hands of the Chinese. A careful consideration of the circumstances, however, must result in the conclusion that such an objection would be hardly based on defensible grounds, and is far outweighed by the advantages of the change. An objection of this kind would not be defensible because it is a common practice at home and in most of Her Majesty's possessions to entrust the sale of stamps to stationers and other private agents, the only qualifications necessary on the part of an agent being respectability, security for the value of the stamps with which he is entrusted, and the central position of his business. In this case, we believe, the Government has fully secured itself against any dishonesty on the part of their agent. The advantages of the scheme are probably greater than many people suppose. Shortly before Sir Arthur Kennedy left the Colony a circular was sent round by the Collector of Stamps Revenue calling attention to the "habitual neglect by the Chinese of the requirements of the Stamp Ordinances." It stated that the number of documents presented by the Chinese for stamping bore no proportion to the extensive business done by them, and invited merchants to impress upon their compradors that, although the Governor was averse to offering rewards to informers, yet if the Chinese persisted in disregarding the law, that policy would be adopted and the amount of rewards offered would be increased until the desired end was attained. It is doubtless hoped that the establishment of a Chinese Stamp Agency will result in a stricter observance of the Stamp Ordinances by the native merchants, because it will facilitate the detection of abuses of them. The great difficulty hitherto experienced in enforcing the Ordinances among the Chinese has been to discover breaches, and obviously the latter work can be done more easily by natives than by foreigners. The Agent, also, being paid by commission on the sale of the stamps, will naturally do his best to detect offences under the Ordinances, and bring home to his countrymen the necessity that exists for stamping their documents. Judging from the two last monthly returns of the Collector it would seem that the establishment of the Agency has already resulted in a considerable increase to the revenue of his Department. The amount collected this year up to the 31st August showed an increase of \$8,466 when compared with

the corresponding period last year; while the amount collected up to the 31st of the following month, September, showed an increase of \$10,201. On the whole therefore, the establishment of the Agency must be regarded as a very satisfactory proceeding.

NEWSPAPER men are sometimes designated by very hard names, and are doubtless often regarded as extremely disagreeable people. This, however, is the portion of all who actually or metaphorically tread on other peoples' corns—to do which is occasionally the duty and always the privilege of the press. Nevertheless it is not often that we find a gentleman relieving his feelings in regard to the "Fourth Estate" as freely and fully as Mr. Charles Michel appears recently to have done at Yokohama, especially when the scene is a court of law. One gentleman learned in the law here has more than once expressed himself somewhat liberally on the subject, and has, perhaps, as often acknowledged himself in the wrong subsequently; but for a thorough, uncompromising, and downright thunderbolt against newspaper men, recommended us to the utterances of Mr. Michel, in the French Consular Court on the 13th instant. Mr. Michel, says the report, concluded his speech with the assertion, that "people connected with newspapers were all a sort of swindlers" (*un genre de chevaliers d'industrie*). It is true that Mr. Michel was suffering from some slight excitement at the time, having had a statement he had just hazarded on behalf of his client effectually "squashed" by the production of a local journal, whereupon, we are told, he exhibited "some signs of embarrassment," and said "those people" (*ces gens*) "wrote pretty much what they liked." It seems to us that, however objectionable newspapers may be, they are of some service to the public in checking such unprincipled advocates as Mons. Michel.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE M. M. steamer *Anadyr*, with the London mails of September 21st, left Singapore for this port, via Saigon, on Thursday afternoon (25th).

Among the curiosities to be found occasionally in the list of unclaimed correspondence, one in to-day's list is worth noting. It is a letter addressed to "O. O. Brattley, Calabash Plantation, Calabash Bay, Hongkong."

THERE was not much of a breeze for the yachting cruise to-day; but the vessels nevertheless presented a pretty appearance as they moved through the harbour during the afternoon.

THE prisoners sentenced at the September Sessions to be flogged, and regarding whose offences and punishment the Chief Justice spoke so very forcibly, have not as yet received their corporal punishment. We understand that the delay is caused by the fact that H. E. the Governor is awaiting the result of his reference home on the subject. It were well that the uncertainty now existing be made as short-lived as possible.

FROM returns of Births and Deaths for the quarter ending 30th September, published in the *Government Gazette* of to-day, we learn that the total number of births for the three months was 412, and deaths 986. The annual death-rate per 1000 for the quarter was, for whole population, 28.34; for British and Foreign Community, 19.60; ditto, deducting non-residents, 13.78; for Chinese, 28.94. No comparisons with previous years are afforded in the table.

EVIDENTLY there is a famine amongst us, but fortunately foreigners will not at all suffer by it. The opium godowns are fast approaching the state when "no got" will be the emphatic rejoinder given to an applicant for Bengal drug. At the Coast ports the stocks are not worth speaking of, and in the North, they want more, whilst from Singapore they also ask for Benares—a state of things at which the Indian Finance Minister will rejoice over an extra glass of champagne. If history repeats itself, why will not the days of "bargain-hops" do likewise; in the meanwhile the first arrival of drug will be hailed with felicitations by our celestial friends.

At the Marine Court to-day, John Barke, a seaman belonging to the British barque *Syrtana*, was charged with disorderly conduct and using threatening language towards Robert Ruddlestone, the master of the vessel. Captain Ruddlestone said that defendant and five others shipped on board his vessel yesterday and the Mate reported to him that defendant had been very insulting. When he, complainant, went on board in the evening at 3-past 5, defendant came aft and said he was going on shore and that no one should stop him. He then asked complainant if he was a fighting man. Complainant ordered him to go forward and he refused. The Police were then sent for and defendant was given into custody.

Defendant said he was tipsy and did not know what he was doing. Sentenced to forfeit two days' pay.

WE learn that, in deference to the recommendation of the Magistrate, H. E. the Governor has commuted the sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour, imposed upon the junk-master named Ng Yeung, to a fine of \$25. The offence proved against Ng Yeung was a breach of the Ordinance passed in 1866 for the suppression of piracy in Hongkong waters, and as the conduct of Ng Yeung appears to have been much more foolish than criminal in this matter, his was a fit case for the exercise of the Governor's clemency. Some discretion ought to be given to the Marine Magistrate in such cases where all criminality or sinister motive is clearly absent.

It may be observed by the published programme that the Amateur Concert to be given next Saturday evening, on behalf of the Indian Famine Relief Fund promises to be one of the most attractive entertainments of the kind ever given in Hongkong. The assistance of the lady amateurs—especially that of the soloist which of itself is sufficient to attract a full house—the excellent instrumentalists, and the members of the Liedertafel, combine to make the musical entertainment one of rare promise. Even Canton has been drawn upon to enable the promoters of the concert to make the programme as complete as an amateur performance can well be made. The German residents seem to have come forward most readily in support of the movement, which, in the absence of many of our English and other amateurs, is to be especially commended. It would appear to us, however, that there is room for another musical gathering under the auspices of the Hongkong Choral Society, assisted by the local talent which is ever ready to lend a hand or a voice in such matters. It is somewhat unfortunate that the Concert takes place so soon after the dramatic performance of the *Audacious Corps*; but this is unavoidable, on account of the intended departure of one or two of the Amateurs for Canton. The worthy object in aid of which the musical treat is to be given will serve to induce many who are not over-fond of classical music to assist in this public effort to combine pleasure with charity.

WE learn that the Chinese community in Hongkong are raising a subscription for the relief of the sufferers in Shansi. Although the Chinese in Hongkong have been heavily drained of late in the matter of subscriptions for various places, such as Chihli, Shanghai, and Canton, the present appeal has been liberally responded to, and certainly a good beginning has been made. Mr. Chun Pat Nam, the Chinese Consul-General elect at San Francisco, heads the list with \$1,000, while two anonymous subscribers follow with \$1,000 each, and the several Chinese banks another \$1,000. Mr. Tong King Sing, the Chief Manager of the C. M. S. N. Company, has the matter in hand, and the accounts he sets out of the sufferings of the people in Shansi are indeed appalling. The people there are said to be living on the corpses of their fellow-beings who die of starvation! And the strong are killing the weak for the sake of obtaining their fresh for food! No words can give a sadder tale, and we are glad the Chinese here are doing their best to raise subscriptions. The Governor of Fokien, Ting Futai, corroborates this account and sends a letter to the Chinese Hong-keepers, here—who are countrymen of his—advising them to be as liberal as they can in this movement. The matter of raising subscriptions is now in the hands of the Committee of the Chinese Hospital here.

THE usual fortnightly Entertainment will be given at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening next, commencing at 3-past 8; admission being free as hitherto. The programme is as follows:—

- 1—Pianoforte Solo, "Don Giovanni."
- 2—Song, "To-night we part."
- 3—Reading, "Gemini and Virgo."
- 4—Song, "The Soldier's Tear."
- 5—Salor's Harp.
- 6—Song.
- 7—Pianoforte Duet, "Haydn's Chinese March."
- 8—Song, "Ruby."
- 9—Reading, "Sam's Mother-in-law."
- 10—Flute Solo.
- 11—Song, "Be kind to your dog."
- 12—Negro Melodies.

WITH reference to the fortnightly Entertainment at the Temperance Hall, we have been asked to state that the Committee will be glad to receive the names of ladies or gentlemen willing to lend their assistance. Some little difficulty is at times experienced in procuring a sufficient number of names to make a presentable programme, and this, it is thought, is not so much owing to people's unwillingness to assist, as to their not being asked personally. It is of course impossible for the Committee to know everyone who is disposed to aid them in this way, unless they come forward themselves. Assistance in the shape of lectures, anecdotes, readings, recitations, songs, music, or novelties, will be gladly availed of. These entertainments are much appreciated by the general public as well as by those for whom they are more especially intended, viz., our Soldiers and Sailors; and it rests with the public to say whether or not they shall continue. Hongkong presents few

attractions for the Soldier and Sailor except the grog shop, and the Committee of the Temperance Hall deserve all the support the community can give them in their efforts to lessen the evils naturally arising from this deplorable state of affairs. The Committee are Messrs T. Algar, (G. Haywood Road), H. E. Braddon, (The Club), D. R. Crawford, (of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.) and W. Wilson, (of Messrs Wilson and Salway). Any one of these gentlemen will be glad to receive communications from those who are inclined to help them. A list of names of persons willing to assist is also kept at the Hall by the Manager, to whom communications may also be sent.

AN Inquest was opened this afternoon (27th) at the Government Civil Hospital by Mr. James Russell, Coroner, on the body of Ho Tai Yow, a woman who fell down the smoke-hole of No. 44 Peel Street on the night of the 16th inst. It may be remembered that the adjoining house, No. 42, was entered by Inspector Lee during the night of the 16th as being a suspected unlicensed brothel, and the three inmates escaped by the roof from arrest. In attempting to do so, the deceased and another woman named Asao, otherwise Fung Asao, fell down the smoke-hole, a height of 36 feet, and the latter was instantaneously killed, while the deceased was seriously hurt and sent at once into Hospital. There was hope at one time of her recovery, but she nevertheless succumbed to the severity of her injuries, and died this morning in the Government Civil Hospital. The same Jury engaged in the inquest on the body of the other woman Asao was summoned, as the evidence for one would do for the other, both deaths being so closely connected.—Low Ayee, the third inmate in the house, identified the body as that of the deceased, and Chun Akooing, an employe at Asao's, the furniture dealer, came forward and claimed to bury the body, saying he had formed an acquaintance with the deceased for 5 or 6 years.—Dr. Wherry proved the admission of the deceased and the cause of death. The enquiry was then adjourned till Monday at 4 p.m., when both inquests will be resumed together.

CRICKET.

H. K. C. Club v. The Garrison.

This Match was continued to-day. Play began shortly after eleven o'clock, the Club taking the wickets and sending in Hynes and Taylor, who went fresh to their work. The latter soon had to retire, however, being bowled out by Ferguson, who treated his relief (Handley) in like manner after he had scored 3. Saunders gave Hynes his coup de grace by the time he had made five runs, which, with the 18 he had secured yesterday, made his score 18, the best figure made during the innings. Johnson came forward, but the mercurial Ferguson allowed him 8 runs and then cropped him. Travers (A. K.) was found a somewhat tougher task, although even he had to retire after making the creditable score of 14, being caught by this indomitable adversary. Scores of 10, 8, and 9 followed; and the Club had to be satisfied with a total of 76, and trust the chances of victory to their second innings, when they would be well warmed to their work.

The Garrison now took the wickets, having to deal with opponents eager for revenge. The Club never allowed their vigilance to flag for an instant. Travers (A. K.) and Handley bowling them over in capital form. They nevertheless managed to get away with 60 runs, thanks to Saunders, Farmer, and Pantoll, who each made very creditable scores, though the latter was not allowed such a long term of office as he enjoyed during the first innings. The Club again took to the wickets, but time did not permit of their doing more than show that they meant business. Hynes put together 37 runs, but was caught by Ferguson; and Taylor had made 10 when the stumps were drawn; the Club's total then being 68 with 5 wickets down. The following are the scores:—

GARRISON.—Second Innings.
Lieut. Saunders, 2 A., run out, 18
Lieut. Lyttleton, 28th, b. A. K. Travers, 0
P. May, 28th, b. H. H. Wickes, 5
Lieut. Walker, 28th, hit wicket, 0
P. Pantoll, 28th, b. A. K. Travers, 11
Major Rooke, 2 A., b. Handley, 0
Sergt. Ferguson, 28th, b. A. K. Travers, 4
Lieut. McCallum, 2 A., b. Travers, 4
Lieut. Farmer, 28th, run out, 18
Capt. Curtis, 2 A., c. Johnson, 0
Lieut. Drought, 28th, not out, 0
Extras, 4
Total, 60
Grand Total, 164

THE CLUB.—First Innings.

W. Hynes, b. Saunders, 18
D. C. Travers, b. Saunders, 8
W. E. Darby, b. Ferguson, 3
H. H. Taylor, b. Ferguson, 3
A. P. Handley, b. Ferguson, 3
G. F. Johnson, b. Ferguson, 3
A. K. Travers, c. Ferguson, 14
H. E. Wodehouse, b. Ferguson, 10
R. Blackwell, c. Farmer, 8
A. Coxon, not out, 9
D. C. Grant, b. Ferguson, 0
Extras, 0
Total, 78
Grand Total, 164

THE CLUB.—Second Innings.

Hynes, c. Ferguson, 37
D. C. Travers, leg before wicket, 0
H. H. Taylor, not out, 18
A. K. Travers, c. McCallum, 0
W. E. Darby, c. Drought, 2
H. E. Wodehouse, b. Walker, 3
Extras, 3
Total, 68
Grand Total, 164

CAUTION TO MASTERS AND OWNERS OF JUNKS.

Ng Yeung, Master of salt junk *Hing-ii*, was charged at the Harbour master's before the Hon. O. May and Captain Thomsen, the Marine Magistrate, with having left the Harbour of Victoria without a clearance on the 28th inst.

tee. There were 20 piculs of salt, and 240 piculs of salt fish on board the junk.

The defendant said that he had over 200 piculs of salt fish on board for Tehun-tchin (陳君), he bought the fish at Yow-mah-tien arrived at Aberdeen at daybreak of the 24th; where he bought 60 piculs more salt fish. The salt he also purchased at Yow-mah-tien, intending to use it for re-salting the fish. He left Yow-mah-tien at 7 p.m. of the 23rd, because he was in a hurry to get to Aberdeen. He further stated, that he was ignorant of the law as to taking out a clearance between those places, and that he would not have neglected to do so for the sake of an idling payment of 25 cents. He begged the Court to take this into consideration, and show him mercy.

The Magistrate said the law left him no discretion, that the penalty was one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and the forfeiture of the junk and cargo to the Crown. This sentence was accordingly passed, but the Magistrate strongly recommended the case to the consideration of H. E. the Governor, as they were of opinion that there was no apparent intention of smuggling, or committing any act of piracy. They would suggest that a fine of twenty-five dollars be substituted for the sentence passed.

SOME years ago, one of our enterprising citizens endeavoured to form a Company for advancing money on real estate in the Colony; but the project must have fallen through, as nothing more has been heard of it. House rents in Rangoon appear to be as high as they are here, and, as it is at that place, they have been also increased here in certain sections of the town. Would it not be well if another attempt were made to form a Building Society? The Rangoon correspondent of an Indian paper says:—"An attempt is being made to get-up a building society in Rangoon on the united liability system. The shares, which are to be of Rs. 60 each, are to be paid for by monthly subscriptions of Rs. 5 each. Judging from the high and increasing rents demanded by house-owners in Rangoon, I have no doubt that a building society would be a very profitable investment; but I question whether capital available in Rangoon is not too small to support three lakhs of rupees. Those who have money soon find profitable means of investing it here, and do not care to join in new concerns."

ARTISTS of the coming theatricals, in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, we clip the following from the letter of the Madras correspondent to the *Calcutta Englishman*:—"So taken up is Madras with famine sights and sounds, with meetings, meetings, day meetings, &c., that anything in the way of amusement is not noticed and unnecessary. Every musical entertainment given is in aid of some charity or other, religious music tuning down its frivolity. "Singing quadrilles," which are being rehearsed here, are not, perhaps, strictly charitable in their purpose. Amusing stories are told about these dances—a novelty in Madras. They will be very good fun for lookers-on, as the spectacle of a middle-aged gentleman singing "Ba-ba-a-black sheep," whilst an elderly spinster chimes in with "Goosey, goosey, gander," is not one to be seen every day. Amateur theatricals (with a charitable object) would be more generally appreciated."

HAN Lord Lytton been a bachelor the reference made, by the same authority, to a Madras Venus would have possessed no little interest for the Benighted Presidency.—A Madras lady receives a few kind lines and a photograph from Lord Lytton. She is a sensible woman,—fascinating, no doubt, and full of intelligence; yet the Vice-regal handwriting overpowers her. Those few lines contain a golden compliment; they are exquisitely turned, and sweeter to her than honey. She exhibits the treasured missive kindly to her friends, her acquaintances—nay, with much real magnanimity, to her feminine foes. A love letter, at some time or other, may be torn up with good-natured scorn; but the billet written by prince or ruler has about it a perfume that never dies. Loyal St. Simon is said to have kept a lamp burning night and day before the King's bust; Madame de Sévigné treats a measure with Louis the Great, and says sweetly to her Cousin Bussy: "Ovin, cousin, that we have a great King." "Certainly, my cousin," retorts sarcastic Bussy, "since he honoured you by dancing with you." Our Madras lady has had, therefore, many splendid examples of loyalty and reverence set her, and far be it from me to blame her for her simple appreciation of what is due to the great.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)
27th October, 1877.

CHILD-STEALING.

Liu Awa, a rice-pounder, Lum Ashing, a coolie, Wong Aam and Ng Ahnuk, married women, were brought up for stealing a child named Lew Aow, aged 4 years. The complainant Low Ahow, said that she was the wife of Lew Hip Kut, a druggist in the Yau Fok Hong shop. On the Sept. 15th inst., about 7 a.m., she went into the kitchen, leaving two children aged 8 and 14 years respectively playing outside the house. When she came out she missed one of the children and asked the elder one about the younger one. From what was said, she went to the Station and made a report. The defendant could not be found until yesterday morning, when the complainant discovered him in a barber's shop. He was questioned about the missing child. He admitted that he had taken the child to sell. The 4th defendant, the complainant asked where the child was, adding that she would be willing to redeem it. The 1st defendant, said he had got \$50 on the child, and then took her to the 3rd defendant's house. The 3rd defendant in turn said that she had given the child to the 4th defendant to sell. The 4th defendant admitted that the statement was true, and that she had realized \$40 on the child. She then offered to take the party to the place where the child could be found, but failed to find any one. As the complainant was afraid that some of the party would run away, she gave them in charge. The 2nd defendant was subsequently arrested, because he had a share in the money realized from the sale of the child.—The 1st de-

fendant said he and the 2nd defendant took the child away and got the 3rd defendant to pledge it for them for \$36. She gave them only \$30, which they then halved. His own child was ill in Canton, and he went there and spent the money.—The 2nd defendant said the 1st only gave him \$5 out of the \$36.—The 3rd defendant said the child was given her to sell as stated, and she gave it to the 4th to do so.—The 4th said she sold the child to some one who was going to Singapore, for \$40. The case was remanded till the 31st.

DEPORTATION.

Edward Burns, George Towers, Samuel Clark, John Roberts, J. H. Willis, George Taylor, and Louis Johnson, seamen American ship *Hokow*, were charged with desertion from their ship.—The 1st defendant admitted that he belonged to the ship, that he had leave last Thursday to come ashore to see the Consul, and was to be on board again on Friday. After seeing the Consul, he got drunk and fell down in the street.—The 2nd said he had given the Captain to understand that he would go before the Consul and that he would not go on board any more. He had asked the Captain to pay him off, but his request was refused.—The 3rd defendant said: I got leave to come on shore on Thursday to see the Consul. I saw the Consul. I had a complaint against the ship and the 2nd mate. I made my complaint to the Consul, who told me that my case was not strong enough to get myself discharged. I told the Captain that I would not do any more work in the ship, and I don't intend to do any more work in her.

The 4th defendant said: I came ashore on Thursday to see the Consul. I saw him. I had a complaint against the whole lot of the officers. He asked me what I had to say, and I stated it. He then said my case was not strong enough to pay us off against the Captain's will. I told the Consul that I would not go on board again to work. I mean not to go to work.—The 5th defendant said: I am a deserter. I came ashore here to see the Consul. I was "shanghaied" into the ship. The ship was engaged for going to Rio. I engaged at Cardiff. I told the Consul that I wanted to get clear of the ship. The Consul said he was willing to discharge me if the Captain was willing.

The 6th defendant said: The Captain told me on Sunday (21st) that I might leave the ship. He would not recognise me, nor was I to recognise him. He said this before the other men. I went over the side with my bag on Sunday. I went up to the Consulate to give evidence on Monday, in the case of a man who was ill-treated, and who has been discharged from the ship. I don't want to go back again.

The 7th defendant said: I don't want to see the ship any more. We were all ill-treated. I was before the Consul. I told him my complaint. He did not discharge me.

Capt. Thomas Bassett Hawes stated:—I am the master of the *Hokow*, at present in the harbour. I left Cardiff on the 15th June, and arrived here on the 17th October. I had a cargo of coal. I produce the articles of the ship. The 1st defendant is Edward Burns. He shipped in June, the date is not given. It is an omission. The period of service is for 24 calendar months in the case of all the men; that time is not to be exceeded. The port of discharge is stipulated to be a port in the United Kingdom, or a port in America, or in the continent of Europe. I did not witness the signatures of the men whose names are attached, although I have certified I have. I have not witnessed all of them. I could not swear positively if I saw any of the men sign. I must have signed under the impression that the signatures of the shipping commission and the U. S. Consul were sufficient and that my name was only there to attest that the articles were the articles of the ship. The signature at the foot of the articles is W. Willis, the U. S. Consul at Cardiff. George Towers' name is in the articles, but I have no recollection that he signed. The same answer applies to the other men as well. I recollect the man Willis coming on board. It was about 5 o'clock; I could not say if he was drunk. The Mate who beat the men has been taken out of the ship.

The 2nd defendant here stated that he was beaten by the 2nd Mate. He used abusive language to him.

Second defendant to the Captain:—Do you recollect you calling me into the cabin and saying you had not got my name and that I would have to have another name, which you showed me at the time?

Answer:—The shipping list which I had did not contain the name of George Towers, and I thought the defendant must have shipped under some other name. I had not the articles, now produced, with me at the time, as they were by a mistake forgotten at Cardiff, and were forwarded to me to this port by post.

The 3rd defendant said he had nothing to say to the Captain, but he was abused by the 2nd Mate.

The 4th defendant said the same; the Mate always abused him and used bad language to him.

The 5th defendant said he had nothing against the Captain.

The 6th defendant said: The Captain told me to go ashore, and said he would not know me and I would not know him. The Captain denied this, but explained that he told them to wait a few days.

The 7th defendant said: I have no question to ask the Captain. I object to the ship because of the ill-usage of the 2nd Mate.

The Captain said what he wanted to do was to keep the men for a few days until he could see whether he was to go to Manila with his coal or not. He would have been glad to have paid them a month's wages and discharged them if he had to remain here for a month. He wanted the men kept in prison at his expense until the ship left.

The Magistrate ordered the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th defendants to be remanded in prison until the 29th, the 1st having pressed his readiness to go on board, and was ordered on board accordingly.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.

Wong Aow, a boy 15 years of age, was remanded till the 29th on a charge of stealing a gun and a watch from Nathan Valentine, a seaman unemployed.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

Poon Aow and 21 others were brought up on a warrant for gambling in No. 3 Pound Lane. The 1st defendant was fined \$100; the 2nd and 3rd \$25 each; and the others \$10 each; the 22nd, a cripple, was discharged.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

Shum Ayeo, and ten others, were brought up on a warrant for gambling in No. 15 Ship Street. The case was partly gone into, when it was remanded till the 29th inst.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

London, Sept. 7th.

I have been so much out of London for the last five weeks that I have been obliged to leave undone a great many things that I ought to have done, and one of them was "Pongo," that "delicate monster," who has been like the only Jarley, the delight of the nobility and gentry for some time at the Royal Aquarium. I made up for my omission yesterday, and spent half an hour in a private interview with "the only gorilla who has ever visited this country." I found him rather a melancholy monster, a victim, I should say, from the expression of his countenance, to chronic depression of spirits, and I found him terribly human in some of his ways. His keeper, after some hugging and embracing of the beast, which I am bound to say the latter seemed to reciprocate as if he was fond of him, left me to talk to Pongo as much as I pleased.

"He was lying on a sofa wrapped up in a rug, and dozing when I first saw him. Roused up at my entrance, he stretched himself, and after being fondled and hugged as I have mentioned, the keeper went to his dinner, and Pongo was all my own. He looked after the keeper, and then prepared to lay himself down again, when I took hold of his hand—and a hand it really was—and told him I wanted to have some conversation. He resented this at first as a liberty, but became appeased on my giving him my stick. He immediately began to smell it, then to lick it, and then to try and get off a little gold snake that was twisted round it. I remonstrated with him, but he returned like a mischievous and spoiled child to his occupation after ceasing a little while. As far as my experience goes of him, he is a good-tempered brute. It was only when I tried to take away the stick from him that he was at all angry, and that did not long continue. Putting the rounded nob in his mouth, he laid himself back on the couch and calmly smoked it as if it had been a pipe, rubbing his head at the same time, passing his hand over the cranium in a very old-gentlemanly way, gazing up at the ceiling with a wonderful thoughtful face. With his disengaged hand (he ceased to hold the stick) he caught hold of one of mine, giving it an affectionate squeeze, and then, and going on with the process of head-rubbing with the greatest gravity. Sometimes he stared me in the face with the most piteous expression, as if he wanted to speak; and this is not my idea, but is shared by many who have seen him. A long look of distress—I can describe it in no other way—such as I have heard is sometimes seen on the faces of those about to die, and to whom the power of speech is then denied. Such was the impression it made on me, that I confess I did not feel quite comfortable, and was glad when the keeper returned. Pongo continued sucking at my stick in a thoughtful manner for some little time longer, and then suddenly, as if he had arrived at the conclusion that he was wasting his time from the great occupation of sleep, he pushed me away from him with a most human push, and pulling his rug over him and adjusting it carefully about his shoulders, he laid himself down to his repose. The whole I liked him. It was only when he stared at me in the beseeching way I have mentioned, that I thought him anything but what he really is—an amusing little beast, like other monkeys, only more good-tempered. I did not see any of his tricks or accomplishments, for I did not see him in public audience; but they are few, I believe. He is only a baby, three years old, and his friends say he will develop into something surprising. But unfortunately he goes back to Berlin next week, and we shall see him no more. There he will no doubt become imbued with Bismarckian principles, and so he will not be such a pleasant good-tempered little fellow as he is now. He has helped to amuse Londoners and to fill the Aquarium coffers, so his mission has been a successful one.

As the weather would not hold up I set off to Scarborough, for there be distractions at that watering-place, and one is not so much dependent on the elements. I found the distractions in full swing: the hotels are crowded, the Spa thronged all day long. A motley mob of very queer people, the priests among them being nearly in the proportion of the two pennyworth of bread to the gallon of sack that Falstaff consumed. Wonderfully pretty women, though of not much class, and indeed it would be difficult to say to what class they belonged. If they were virtuous, well-conducted young women their looks were sadly against them. A free and easy life is life at Scarborough. You single out some woman you want to sit by or near at the table d'hôte. Of course you find out by telegraphic signals if it would be agreeable to her, your so doing; and if the signals are answered favourably, the next thing is to "square" a waiter and you find your wish accomplished. There is some relaxing, I think, in sea air, I mean relaxing to the morals. It braces your body, but enervates your mind. I have observed this at other places besides Scarborough. Singularly free from prejudices are the Scarborough people. A well-known actress was there who, since she has been living apart from her husband, has not to put too fine a point on it, kicked up her heels in a very open and defiant way with all sorts of people. Well, she was quite prepared to be as fond of her as the gentlest of men. "Dear Mrs.," how charming she looks," said a young sixteen-year-old to me at breakfast one morning. I nearly fell off my cup and saucer. "You know her?" (as Mrs. — bowed to me across the table). "Oh! how very nice." I looked at my young sixteen-year-old in doubt as to whether she was a simper or one of the most "aquatic" young women I ever met, and do you know I have not solved my doubt yet. I found Mrs. — was followed everywhere, her dress copied, her singing applauded. She was the celebrity of the place, and she had "a friend" with her too.

The French nobility are not lately making a good appearance. The races of Deauville have given rise to another scandal concerning a gentleman of high birth, the Count de Clermont-Tonnerre. He has been betting against his own horses, on the one hand, and his jockey, has induced that worthy individual to lose more than one race by pulling. The fact was so evident at Deauville, that it gave rise to the most violent scene that has ever taken place on a

foreign racetrack. On the previous day, Saturday, it is uncertain whether the Count's horse, *Boule-de-Neige*, might or might not have fairly won the steeplechase; but Goddard was observed to use the horse as if his object was not even to gain a place. This excited a certain suspicion, and when, on Sunday, a private match, on which there was much betting, between the Count's *Mercaderie* and M. Bond's *Medice* came off, a keen watch was kept on the running. It was evident from the beginning that *Mercaderie* could win in a canter, if his jockey permitted. But Goddard, tugged at the horse, and pulled him from side to side on the course with such evident intention of not winning, that it was clear to all in the stand-houses and at the ropes, that a vile system of unfairness was being exercised. Those who largely backed the pulled horse made such an uproar from the beginning, that it gave Count Clermont de Tonnerre a last chance of saving his honour. He rushed from the stand-house with the intention, as his friends say, of getting to the ropes and ordering Goddard as he passed, to let out the horse and win the race. But an officious policeman, who was told to let no one pass through during the running, barred the way to the Count until it was too late and the horses were past. In the weighing-yard the scene was frightful. The English jock was not only soundly rated by hundreds of angry voices, but at last he was kicked and struck and punched with canes and umbrellas, and in the end the gentlemen found great difficulty in rescuing him in a fast cab. M. Bond refused to accept his victory under the circumstances, and the stewards (commissionaires) sat on the subject, and after heing evidence, declared the race to be null, and further decided that no horse of the Count's should be ever again permitted to compete on the Deauville course. The Jockey Club committee has not yet given its decision; but it is believed that the delinquent gentleman will be expelled from the Club. Goddard is said to have made a clean breast of the dirty work put upon him by his employer, and he escapes with being dismounted for all French races for two years. It seems to have been an almost gratuitous act of dishonour if it be true, as they say at the Clubs, that the Count had really made but a very small book against his own horses. Possibly it was an expensive and more serious consequence.

I know not how to describe another case I have to relate. It is rather one of the strangest and most audacious swindles known to the law than an ordinary swindle. The case I am going to give is not exaggerated, for I culled it from the assize reports of the trial, which took place last Friday in Paris, when His Excellency the Duke de Bouillon, Archbishop of Aracania and Primate of the Marianne Isles with several equally titled companions, were put on trial for swindling. I hasten, however, to add that all these grand dignities and honours were self-conferred by the prisoners. About the middle of last year, the son of a man who "planted cabbage," alias a gardener, by name Anthony Langreys, was at the Normal School of Grenoble, studying in his seventeenth year to be a primary teacher. One day the postman brought a letter for the youth. It was of prodigious proportions and wondrously sealed. It was a "Pragmatic Sanction," signed by the late Ferdinand, King of the Marianne, and announcing that His Majesty, who was of the family of the Langreys, who originally emigrated from France, and obtained, some generations since, sovereignty of the Isles, found his insular royal race exhausted, with the exception of a grand-daughter, whose sex would not suffer her to reign. He therefore bequeathed his throne and dominions to the younger Langreys, on condition that the new king would marry the aforesaid grand-child. The simple people seemed to have no doubts of the genuineness of the bequest, and they were specially confirmed in their belief by the early arrival of highly titled individuals. The persons who originated the scheme in Paris soon made their appearance. Bedot, an old man and a degraded priest, presented himself as the Duke de Bouillon, ready to accompany the young king to his realms over the sea; Sabatier, an old soldier of seventy-six, was another of the gang; M. Lafranchet put himself at the disposal of the young monarch, who incontinently created him a baron and grand chancellor of the kingdom. Grand orders of civility were conferred, and stars and crosses were distributed to gullible people. Some of the great Ministers of State even came over to England, though we are not informed if they raised funds for the young king in London, or obtained the influence of Mr Gladstone in his behalf. The strangest part of the story is that the Langreys still believe it to be a reality, and the Court was convulsed with laughter when the foolish peasant boy Anthony was giving his evidence. Nothing could exceed the insolence and cynicism of the prisoners, who have been recognized as persons of the vilest life. They received sentences varying from two to five years' imprisonment. It would take a small volume to relate this story of unprecedented audacity on one side and extreme credulity at the other. My hasty summary can scarcely give an idea of the case. The "Queen-mother" is said to have left the Court as convinced as ever of her royalty; but the young king began to seem ashamed of himself when he heard the badgering of the hard-hearted lawyers.

An uncomfortable story with regard to an old tobacco pipe was told at an inquest held by the coroner at Dartmouth Park on Tuesday, on the remains of a little boy who died under the following circumstances. The deceased was playing with some other children at blowing soap bubbles into the air. For this purpose he borrowed a clay pipe from his father, which he soon broke and returned for another. His father then gave him an old wooden pipe which had been lying on a shelf for a year, taking the precaution, however, of washing it before letting the child have it. Up to this moment the child was quite well, but after using the pipe he was taken ill, and died three days later, his death, according to the medical evidence, being undoubtedly caused by the nicotine contained in the old wooden pipe which he had sucked while blowing the soap bubbles. The jury returned a verdict to this effect, and the British Anti-Tobacco Association will be fully justified in making this melancholy case the groundwork of a tract. It is, however, only fair to point out that the child was only three years old, and that a compound of soap and old nicotine would probably produce illness in even a confirmed smoker of advanced years.

A very distressing scene arising out of a dispute as to the possession of a chapel occurred last Sunday at Fendeburgh. The quarrel appears to be between the Wesleyan Methodist and Methodist Free Churches, and it culminated in a battle. The champions of the affray were Mr Hirst, representing the Methodist Free Church, and Mr Sharples, of the Wesleyan body. Mr Hirst and his friends, who seem to be adepts in the art of chapel warfare, forestalled their opponents by taking possession of the pulpit some little time before the hour for commencing the afternoon service. Between 2.30 and 2.45 the parties "had a warm discussion on and near the pulpit steps," which was brought to a close by Mr Hirst giving out the opening hymn. This first shot brought up Mr Sharples, who jumped on a seat, and demanding Mr Hirst's authority to preach, proclaimed in a loud voice that until such authority was produced he would not be allowed to proceed. The battle then began in earnest. When the first hymn was "started" there arose a hubbub of voices. Cries of "Pull him over the pulpit!" "Pull him down!" "Throw him over!" &c., resounded through the chapel, accompanied by a chorus of "laughing, shouting, hissing, and howling," the congregation standing on the backs of the pews and the whole scene being one which baffles description. Nothing daunted, Mr Hirst manfully essayed to continue the service, and Mr Sharples continued to demand his authority. Then there was a hand-to-hand fight within a few feet of the pulpit, and attempts were made to "pull down Mr Sharples." At five o'clock a truce was negotiated, each party agreeing not to take advantage of the other's absence until the evening service at six o'clock. Mr Hirst, however, stuck to his position, and "partook of tea in the pulpit." At the evening service the fight was renewed with redoubled violence, "the parties vying with each other in the use of unweave and recrimination." At sunset, the gas being out off, a small candle was lighted near the pulpit. Thus matters proceeded until half-past seven, when Mr Hirst "pronounced the benediction," the congregation departed, and peace once more reigned in the "Happy Land" Chapel.

THE ZEIBEOS OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

The place was soon crowded with Zeibeos, and a very picturesque scene they made, as they all wore their national costumes, they squatted down in groups, some singing, some playing a sort of small guitar with three wire strings, while one man performed a most wonderful dance that lasted for more than half an hour. He executed some astounding jumps and hops, flinging his arms about like a windmill in full swing; he then drew his yataghan and began performing a series of savage cuts in the air, dancing all the time. It was grand to see the fellow's face—at every cut his eyes rolled about fearfully, and it seemed as if he were really hacking away at the hated Muscovy. This little scene over, he borrowed another yataghan, and sticking this and his own between his belt and the shirt, with the sharp edge upward, the dancing began again, and his arms went round once more. It requires a very skilful dancer to be able to move about with his arms as this man did, for he had made a mistake he had made most assuredly have got several bad cuts. Many of his companions were standing round, watching the whole proceeding with the utmost gravity, and when the performer sat down no one said anything, as if the affair was a matter of course. I entered into conversation with several of the men, and found them very pleasant fellows indeed. They all seemed eager to meet the Russians. Their physique is simply splendid, many of them being over six feet, with enormously broad chests. If they were properly drilled and officered, they would be irresistible. One old fellow, who wore a Crimean medal, was telling me how he had been a Bash-Bazouk with the "Ingiliz." "Ah! effendi," said he, "those were fine times; plenty to eat and drink, well treated by our officers, and we got our pay regularly. Won't the 'Ingiliz' come again?" I have found that most of the soldiers with whom I have spoken at different times have the same idea about the English. They want English officers, and then they are sure of beating the Russians. I saw the rations being served out about sunset. The poor fellows couldn't get very far on what they receive. They are allowed one loaf of bread on a journey, I suppose they get their meat and rice in camp. I asked a Zeibeo if one loaf was enough. "We have not come to eat," said he, "but to fight, and if it is not enough we must hunger, that is all." At sunset the hojja, or chaplain of the regiment, called them to prayers, and immediately there was a long line all along the platform and outside the station. The train was just ready to start, but we had to wait till prayers were over, for a Mussulman must never interrupt his prayer for any reason, no matter what.

A MULE struck on Saturday on the Erie tow-path. They have found a cap and one suspender button that belonged to the driver.—*Rome Sentinel*.

"In the sentence, 'John strikes William,' remarked a school-teacher yesterday, 'What is the object of strikes?'—Higher wages and shorter hours," promptly replied the intelligent pupil.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

A servant girl, who had been admonished by her mistress to be very careful in "washing up" the best tea-things, was overheard shortly afterwards indulging in the following soliloquy while in the act of wiping the sugar-basin:—"If I was to drop this 'ere basin, and was to catch it, I suppose I shouldn't catch it; but if I was to drop it, and wasn't to catch it, I reckon I should just catch it."—*Atlantic Weekly*.

"What would be your notion of absent-mindedness?" asked Rufus Choate of a witness whom he was cross-examining. "Well," said the witness, "I would say that a man who thought he'd left his watch at home, and took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and get it, was absent-minded."

Quotations.
HONGKONG, October 27, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$708
" credit, ...
" Old Patna, cash, ... None
" credit, ...
" New Benares, cash, 650
" credit, ...
" Old Benares, cash, None
" credit, ...
" New Malwa, cash, 770
" credit, ...
" Allowance, Teal, 8 & 82
" Old Malwa, cash, 780
" credit, ...
" Allowance, Teal, 8 & 82

QUICKSILVER, ... 60 & 60 1/2

Bank, on demand, ... 8/102
" 30 days sight, ... 8/11
" 6 months sight, ... 8/12
Credito, ... 4/0
Documentary, 6 months sight, ... 4/0
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 2/10
Calcutta, ... 2/10
Shanghai, demand, ... 7/8
" 30 days sight, ... 7/8
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... 19 1/2
Sycee, ... 19 1/2
Mexicans, ... 1 1/2
Gold Leaf, ... 26/20
English Sovereigns, ... 5/06
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5/06
Discount, ... 8 & 10

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 51 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,000
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,800
Chinese Insurance Co., \$250
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 630, ex return
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 860
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$680
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 15 p. dis.
H.K. C. & M. S. Boat Co., 18 p. dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 26
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$60
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$103 10s.

Temperature.
Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises
(Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, October 27, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.890
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.824
Do. 4 P.M. ...
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 78
Do. 1 P.M. ... 78 1/2
Do. 4 P.M. ...
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 66
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 68 1/2
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 74
Do. Maximum ... 74
Do. Minimum over night 67

Shipping Intelligence.
The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers:—
VESSELS TO ARRIVE
AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.	Remarks.
Feb.	5, Carrizal,	Cardiff	(Rest Feb. 23)
Mar.	17, D. McB. Park,	Sunderland & S'pore	
	Astrea,	New York	
19, Orymus,	Cardiff	for Canton	
22, Birding,	Cardiff		
27, Fortuna,	Cardiff		
Apr.	8, Rota,	Cardiff	
13, Vega,	Hamburg		
May	10, David,	Antwerp	
11, Newarth,	Antwerp		
12, Obando,	Cardiff		
18, Alstra,	Melbourne		
26, Martha Jackson,	Penarth		
26, Alexandra,	Liverpool		
30, C. R. Bishop,	Falmouth		
June	4, Faugh-a-Ballagh, London		
7, Fudind Brumm, Portsmouth			
11, Oudette,	Cardiff	for Amoy	
14, Penbighshire,	Cardiff		
18, Henry Lippett,	New York		
19, City of Halifax,	Cardiff		
21, Clara,	Penarth		
28, Caba,	Penarth		
July	2, Northampton,	Baltimore	
7, City of Limerick (s.), London			
10, Agamemnon (s.),	Liverpool		
10, Niagara,	Copenhagen		
11, Horsa,	Liverpool		
18, Jessie Jamieson,	Cardiff		
14, Abernethy,	Liverpool		
18, Carl Ritter,	Cardiff		
26, Globe,	Deal		
30, Ferdinand,	Cardiff		
31, R. G. Rickmers,	Newport		
Aug.	9, Anchesis (s.),	Liverpool	
10, Papa,	Cardiff		
11, North Star,	Cardiff		
11, E. P. Bouverie,	Penarth		
14, Regulus,	Cardiff		
14, Moss Glen,	Penarth		
14, Patrie,	Cardiff		
17, John Potts,	New York		
18, Benary (s.),	London		
19, Felix Mendelssohn,	London		
22, Chagrar,	Antwerp		
22, Chagrar,	Liverpool		
28, India,	Hamburg		
Sept.	3, Andress,	Fishing Roads	
4, Humbolt,	New York		
6, Cashmere,	Penarth		
7, Hecla,	Fishing Roads		
8, Gatherer,	Cardiff		
8, Priam (s.),	Liverpool		
9, Fleura Castle (s.), London			
10, River Lagan,	Cardiff		

AT SHANGHAI.

Portfolio.

WIFE, CHILDREN, AND FRIENDS.

When the black-lettered list to the gods was presented
(The list of what Fate for each mortal intended),
At the long string of life a kind goddess related,
And elipt in three blessings—wife, children,
And friends.

In vain surely Plato maintained he was cheated,
For justice divine could not compass her ends;
The scheme of man's pittance he swore was
defeated.

For earth becomes heav'n with wife, children,
And friends.
If the stock of our bliss is in stranger hands
vested,
The fund, ill-secured, oft in bankruptcy ends;
But the heart issues bills which are never protested
When drawn on the firm of Wife, Children,
And friends.

Let the breath of renown ever freshen and cherish
The laurel which o'er her dead favourite bends,
O'er me wave the willow, and long may it flourish,
Bedewed with the tears of wife, children, and
friends.

Let us drink—for my song, growing graver and
graver,
To subjects too solemn insensibly tends;
Let us drink—pledge me high—Love and Virtue
shall favour
The glass which I fill to wife, children, and
friends.

—Hon. W. R. Spencer.

A DUTCH PICTURE.

Simon Danz has come home again,
From cruising about with his buccaners;
He has signed the board of the King of Spain,
And carried away the Dean of Jaen
And sold him in Algiers.

In his house by the Meuse, with its roof of tiles,
And weather-cocks flying aloft in the air,
There are silver tankards of antique styles,
Plunder of convent and castle, and piled
Of carpets rich and rare.

In his tulip garden there by the town,
Overlooking the sluggish stream,
With his Moorish cap and dressing gown
The old sea captain, hale and brown,
Walks in a walking dream.

A smile in his gray mustache lurks
Whenever he thinks of the King of Spain,
And the listed tulips look like Turks,
And the silent gardener as he works
Is changed into the Dean of Jaen.

The windmills on the outmost
Verge of the landscape in the haze,
To him are towers on the Spanish coast,
Which whiskered sentinels at their post,
Though this is the river Meuse.

But when the winter rains begin,
He sits and smokes by the blazing brands,
And old sea-faring men come in,
Goat-bearded, gray, with double chin,
And rings upon their hands.

They sit there in the shadow and shine
Of the glittering fire of the winter night,
Figures in color and design,
Like those by Rembrandt on the Rhine,
Half darkness and half light.

And they talk of their ventures lost or won,
And their talk is ever and ever the same,
While they drink the red wine of Tarragon,
From the cellars of the same Spanish Don,
Or convent seat on flame.

Restless at times, with heavy strides
He paces his parlor to and fro;
He is like a ship that at anchor rides,
And swings with the rising and falling tides,
And tugs at her anchor-tow.

Voices mysterious far and near,
Sound of the wind and sound of the sea,
Are calling and whispering in his ear,
"Simon Danz! why stayest thou here?
Come forth and follow me!"

So he thinks he shall take to the sea again
For one more cruise with the buccaners;
To sing the beard of the King of Spain,
And capture another Dean of Jaen
And sell him in Algiers.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

TO BREAK OFF BAD HABITS.—Understand
the reasons—All the reasons, why the habit
is injurious. Study the subject until there
is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid
the places, the persons and the thoughts
that lead to the temptation. Frequent the
places, associate with the persons, indulge
in the thoughts that lead away from tempta-
tion. Keep busy—indulge in the strength
of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle
when you have broken your resolution once,
twice, three, a thousand times. That
only shows how much need there is for you
to strive. When you have broken your
resolutions, just think the matter over and
endeavor to understand why it is failed,
so that you may be on your guard against
a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do
not think it an easy thing that you have
undertaken. It is a folly to expect to break
off a habit in a day which has been gather-
ing long years.

ON OMOUSSE'S HOUSE.—Before you
enter a house that you have some thoughts
of taking, do not fail to take a look, not
only at the exterior thereof, but at the
neighbourhood around it. Do not, how-
ever, be too much struck with a showy
outside; the place may be but a whitened
sepulchre after all—a very living grave.
The house, too, may be a very fine one,
but after all it may be situated in
the vicinity of other houses, either at the
back or front, the conduct of the inmates
of which may render your life wretched.
Your rooms may be furnished with taste
and comfort, but if you are awakened every
other night by the sounds of drunken
revelry, or mayhap fighting and squabbling,
your life will not be a very romantic one,
to say the least. Again, however, carefully
your garden may be gotten up, however
shady and cool your summer-house, the
sound of voices in altercation, or perhaps
caths and sweaters, floating over the
adjoining wall, will detract materially from
the pleasure you derive from the society of
a friend or friends. Having said
these things regarding externalities, it will
be well now to have a peep inside, and the
very first thing is your duty to find out
whether or not the house be damp or
dry. Nothing can be more injurious to the
health than residence in a house which is
damp; coughs and cold, aches and pains and
rheumatisms, and maybe fever itself—must
be your portion if you are unwise enough to
live in a damp house, and granting even
that you have the strongest of constitutions,
dampness will sap it, your nerves will be
weakened, you shall find yourself ill and
fretful without being able to assign a cause

therefor. Avoid a damp house, therefore;
you can hardly fail to know it is a damp
house. Suspect spots of mildew about the paper-
beating on unpapered walls, and generally
moist smells must guide you in your diag-
nosis. More deadly even than damp are the
emanations from drains and cesspools
and noxious gases, such as sulphuretted
hydrogen and carbonic acid. If you mean
to live for any length of time in a house, it
will be much better to put the matter into
the hands of a trustworthy surveyor, and
let him see to this matter.—Ouseley's Family
Magazine.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON DISSENT.—
Their dissent is rather a thing of circum-
stance than of principle. It has arisen in a
great degree from the fallings and short-
comings of Churchmen, both clergy and
laity. We ourselves are mainly responsible
for it, and most of our Dissenters are
united with the Church in more important
and more numerous points than they are
separated from it. They are, in fact, to be
regarded by us as members (though in some
respects as imperfect and erring members)
of the Church. They have the same Bible
as we have. They join willingly with us
in public prayer in our churches, especially
where the clergyman of the parish is faith-
ful, wise, zealous, and charitable. They
often communicate with us at the Lord's
table. They come to church to be married;
their wives come to us to be churched;
they bring their friends and relatives to
our churchyards to be buried. In all these
respects they are not Dissenters, but Church
people, and they ought to be treated by us
as such with earnest prayer to Almighty
God that as they are one with us in so many
things, so they may be in all things perfect-
ly united with us, and that they with us
and we with them may with one mind and
one mouth glorify Him.

WITH HOBART PACHA IN THE
BLACK SEA.

(From the Standard's Special correspondent.)

BALTOCHICK, August 31.
As a previous letter will have informed
your readers, Hobart Pacha left Soukhoum
Kaleh, on the 12th inst., under sealed
orders. These, it appears, were to watch
the coast about Sulina, and endeavour, if
possible, to intercept and capture the Rus-
sian cruisers which have begun to show
themselves rather more often of late.
The Admiral did not wait to collect his
squadron, but proceeded at once to Herma-
clea, and, having coaled, started off immedi-
ately for Varna and Baltochick. Nothing
occurred worth mentioning during the
cruise, no Russian steamers were seen,
and no information could be obtained as
to their whereabouts. It must be under-
stood there are four of these vessels—the
Hercule, Constantine, Elbours, and
Pestel—they have a normal speed of nearly
thirteen knots, and are armed with broad-
side guns on the poop and fore-castle
of rather formidable calibre, and armed in
addition with the Harvey torpedo. The
head-quarters of the Hercule, and Con-
stantine appear to be Sebastopol, those of
the Pestel and Elbours Odessa, and their
cruising ground ranges from Sinope on the
one side to Sulina on the other. The
Fethi Bulend and Mukadishk Bhai did
not join the flag until last Thursday week,
as they had been detained for want of
coals at Sinope. As soon as they arrived
a cruise was determined upon, and early
the next morning the squadron was under
weigh, in "line abreast," standing out to
sea. Hauling up slightly to the northward
the ships proceeded in quiet line, and
about one p.m., when some fifteen miles
off Cape Kavarna, a steamer was sighted
from the mast-head. A few minutes brought
her into view from the deck, and there it
was clearly seen from her proximity to a
burning ship that she was an enemy's
cruiser engaged in the brilliant exploit of
destroying a poor, wrecked, defenceless
Turkish merchant vessel. The signal was
immediately made for a "general chase."
Fortunately the steam was up in all the boilers,
and the *Ararat* Tefik was quickly tearing
through the water at a rate which it was
hoped would soon bring the enemy within
range of the heavy guns. Lower yards
and masts were sent down on deck, and
everything done to increase the speed.
The men worked with the greatest en-
thusiasm. There was no lack of volunteers
for the firing up, and every one was in the
highest spirits. The chase commenced,
as I have said, about one p.m., and still at
sunset not an inch had been gained, al-
though the *Ararat* Tefik was doing her
thirteen knots. The enemy, however,
proved to be the famous *Hercule*, the
Emperor's own yacht, and she was evi-
dently being pressed to do her utmost to escape.
But six miles ahead is a long start, and
there was no chance from the first, without
a lucky accident could have brought the
"chase" within range of the Armstrongs.
Daylight the next morning found the two
ships much in the same relative positions.
The only change in sight was the *Fethi* Bu-
lend, and she was some five miles behind, so
that her co-operation was of no avail. The
Christianian mountains loomed in sight, and soon
the white lighthouse on Cape Chersonese
was seen, and then it became evident we
were not to win. The chase had been most
exciting, all hands were on deck during the
whole of the night and the strictest look-
out was kept. The *Hercule* is painted of a
bluish colour, and having nothing but
pale masts it was with the greatest difficulty
at times that she could be kept in view.
She never swerved from her course, but
proceeded steadily ahead, and towards the
morning began slightly to increase her
distance.

Cape Chersonese was passed by the
Ararat Tefik about seven o'clock, and much
about the same moment the *Hercule* ap-
peared in between the forts at the entrance
to Sebastopol, and the chase was over.
The *Ararat* Tefik, however, continued her
course as if unwilling even now to relinquish
her prey, and, standing boldly across the
harbour mouth, offered herself as a target
for the Russian fire. Everything was
silent. Old Fort Constantine looked dark
and gloomy, but beyond a small starboard
or so on the northern heights there was
nothing to indicate the strength of the
place. More with the idea of waking up
the Russians than anything else, a shot was
fired from one of the turret guns, and so
good was its aim that it pitched just within
the walls of the old fort. It had the
desired effect with a vengeance. A small
steamer was soon observed dashing out,
the long projecting spar at her bows
proclaiming her to be a torpedo boat,
and everything was soon in readiness
for her reception. A shell, however,
pitching under her bows caused a
rather precipitate retreat, and at the
same moment a good deal of signalling

was observed going on between the various
bills around. The reason of this was soon
understood. The Russians had been ascer-
taining the range, and the concentrated fire
of the whole of the pieces in position which
could bear was poured down upon the
audacious Turk. Most fortunately we were
still under weigh. Nothing but this, I
believe, saved us from destruction, for the
shot and shell fell altogether within a very
narrow space just astern, and the decks
were even splashed with the water thrown
up by the falling projectiles. This innocent
looking place is perfectly bristling with
cannon. Both sides of the harbour showed
a sheet of flame, and guns were found send-
ing forth their deadly messengers from
places where batteries were never suspected
to exist. A hundred and fifty guns at least
are in position, and the place is in fact im-
pregnable. It was useless replying to such
an invitation, so the helm was speedily put
down, and we ran out of range. The *Fethi*
Bulend had come up by this time, and she
dashed gallantly past in action as if about
to ram the stone walls of old Fort Con-
stantine, but the Admiral speedily recalled
her out of danger. To judge from the size
of some of the projectiles which fell near us
there must be quite a number of very heavy
guns, and they are probably mounted upon
Moncrieff carriages, or others of analogous
construction. This enables the guns to be
kept entirely out of sight, and no parapet
being required there is nothing to indicate
the presence of such hidden dangers. We
returned to Baltochick not altogether dis-
satisfied with our trip, trusting to meet
with better luck next time, when we shall
have more sea-room, and a friendly port
under the chase's lee. Before concluding
I may say a few words respecting the
admirable manner in which the con-
centration of the enemy's fire was man-
aged. They had evidently adopted the
"Siamens and Halske's" stadiumeter, an
instrument by which the position of any
vessel entering a harbour, or the distance
of any object in view, can be ascertained
at a moment's notice.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Last evening I was for the first time
presented personally to the Grand Duke
Nicholas, although I have been admitted
to his headquarters for more than fifteen
days. I found the staff in the yard of a
small cottage, almost the only habitable
place in the village. An infantry band was
playing selections from the opera; a few
Moussouris stood at the gate; General
Radetzky, commanding the Eighth Corps—
a fine old gentleman, with venerable beard
—was reclining in a corner after the fatigue
of the day. In one corner a sheep was
roasting on a spit, and elegant young
officers were cooking bits of kidney and liver
on long sticks which speedily became char-
red and useless. Sometimes the sticks fell
in the fire, thus rendering the officers' la-
bors vain and vexations of spirit. Gen.
Skobloff, one of the most valiant and
interesting officers in the army, was the
gentleman who suggested the cooking of
the sheep, and who laughed and dressed
the animal himself. The Grand Duke and
all the members of the staff were condemned
to remain without tents or baggage until
after midnight on account of the great
difficulty that the wagon found in crossing
the overcrowded bridge near Simnitsa.
They were making the best of it, and
nowhere was a complaint heard. Was
standing near the roasting sheep, watching
the preparations which, as you may well
imagine, were not devoid of interest to a man
who has not tasted meat for five days,
when I suddenly found myself confronted
by a tall man, dressed in a plain uniform,
and distinguishable from the others sur-
rounding him merely by a decoration
suspended from his neck. A single glance
convinced me that the Grand Duke Nicholas
stood before me. His keen face and eagle
eyes, his imperious bearing, and at the
same time his unaffected manner showed
me that he was the Commander-in-Chief.
The gentleman on whom I had relied for
presentation was absent at the moment, and
I stood a trifle confused. But the Grand
Duke said pleasantly, "What paper do you
represent?" I informed him, and he ap-
peared pleased to meet an American. He
offered his hand in the friendliest manner,
and made no secret of his plans for the next
day. I was struck during my stay at the
headquarters with the entire absence of
any formal etiquette—other than that
demanded by the strict rules of camp, and
found a fresh support of my theory that
Russians resemble Americans in a great
number of traits.—Cor. Boston Journal.

A RUSSIAN PEASANT'S SAVINGS
BANK.

In one of the small provincial towns of
Southern Russia a savings bank has re-
cently been established, the second clerk of
which, while lounging on his desk on a
"fat day" in summer, was startled by the
entrance of a heavy-looking peasant—
slouching, grimy, unkempt—the very last
man one would expect to see in a bank,
except for the purpose of robbing it. The
apparition came timidly up to the counter,
and the following dialogue ensued:
"Well, my good fellow, what may you
want here, pray?"
"If it please you, father, I want you to
take charge of some money for me. Our
folks say that I might be robbed of it, and
that it will be safer with you."
"Money, eh? Why, how much money
have you got then? Four roubles? Five?
Ten?"
"No, it must be more than that, I fancy.
My wife and I couldn't manage to count it
all, though we have been at it all morning."
So saying, the gentleman in sheepskin
produced a tattered, filthy leather bag, and
poured out before the clerk's astonished
eyes a perfect pyramid of bank bills of all
values from 1 rouble to 50. The amazed
clerk hastily rammed his two colleagues,
and the three, after a long spell of count-
ing, satisfied themselves that the total
amount was not less than 20,000 roubles
(\$15,000). The peasant, who had stood
watching the operation, with a look of
childish curiosity, pocketed his receipt and
walked off as if nothing had happened; but
the next morning reappeared, and again
addressed himself to the same clerk.
"God be with you, father. Do you take
care of gold, too, as well as bank bills?"
"What, gold? Why, you'd better start
a bank yourself! How much gold have you
got, in Heaven's name?"
"Two boxes full."
At this point the banker himself, who
had been listening to the conversation with
the deepest amazement, came forward and
announced his intention of accompanying
his strange customer home, and taking
charge of the gold himself. The unwashed
peasant joyfully accepted the offer, and

the pair drove out to a hamlet about two
miles from the town. Here the peasant led
his companion to a small, mean-looking
hut, and opening a shed on one side of it,
displayed two battered wooden boxes,
through the breaches in which gold pieces
were escaping in all directions, while beside
them lay the dirty bag which had held the
bank bills of the day before. The banker
asked in amazement, "How long have you
had this money?"

"My father and grandfather saved it
up," answered the peasant, "and buried
it here; and I dug it up just the other day,
because I'm going to shut my quarters."
"But, with all this money why don't
you and your wife live in better style?"
asked the banker, looking around at the
miserable hovel.

"Why should we, father? We do very
well as we are."

THE SULTAN'S DAYS WORK.

A salary of \$2,000 a day will appear to
those who have but few wants a nice com-
petency. That is the daily wage of Abdul
Hamid, the present Sultan of Turkey, and
no Sovereign alive earns his money harder.
Out of that sum he has, moreover, to pay
for his own board, fire, and candles; his
lodgings alone are free, so that, considering
the footing on which his establishment is
placed, he must be a man of order and
economy to make both ends meet with so
small an income at his command. There
is, indeed, no more diligent or active man in
his empire than the Sultan, and it is
literally true of him to say that he gets his
bread in the sweat of his brow. He gives
personal audience to everyone that applies
for him, whenever it is possible; when not,
his first assistant gives audience for him.
The six hundred wives of Abdul Aziz have
vanished, and Abdul Hamid finds it as
such as he can do to meet the milliners'
bills of a poor three dozen savans. This
scanty harem leaves him a good deal more
time for devotion and State business. He
leaves his apartment betimes, and bathes
the prison of his soul in tepid water, after
which he stretches himself full length
upon a carpet and breathes a silent morn-
ing prayer. He then drinks a cup of
chocolate, and proceeds immediately
after to the affairs of the State. De-
spatches are received and sent, reports
examined and approved of, expenses
consented to, decorations granted, ministers
and ambassadors received, and that goes on
for several hours. Towards noon a second
carpet is spread at the feet of the ruler of the
Faithful, whereon he prays again, and then
takes his second breakfast. After that he
goes out for a ride or a drive, and when he
returns he is at the disposal of his family
and the inhabitants of the palace. He gives
audience to his brothers and sisters, listens
to the report of the household officers, con-
fers with the chief of the eunuchs on his
sorts of delicate subjects, and gives him his
orders. The chief of the eunuchs ranks
next after the Grand Vizier, and whenever
a despatch containing good news from the
seat of war comes in, it is he that is charged
to read it to the Sultan, or to the Imperial
Council, also comes in the evening, and the
Sultan prays or reads some pious book
with him. Three times in the week the
Sultan takes lessons on the piano from a
French teacher, M. Paul Dutsap—that is,
he listens to his teacher playing a few
morceaux, but never plays a single scale
himself. Later in the evening he despatches
more State business, and then an hour
before midnight, accompanied only by the
chief of the eunuchs, he retires to the mys-
terious recesses of the harem, where it is
forbidden to him to follow him.—Manchester
Evening News.

LESSONS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

The medical director of an insurance com-
pany has recently made a general survey of
the subject of longevity, and to this end has
collected the biographies and experiences of
180 men who had passed the age of seventy.
Fifty-eight of the number were over eighty
years of age, ten over ninety and one had
reached his ninety-sixth year. A series of
questions was propounded to each, and the
answers furnished some interesting data.
Questions respecting the habits of these
men at the age of thirty disclose the facts
that at that age only eleven were below the
average bodily vigor and eighty-five judged
themselves above it, half being about average
men in bodily health and strength at that
age. A great majority had spent their lives
in the country. Very few had ever taken
vacations or systematic recreation, but had
uniformly been steady and constant at
their business. Their occupations were
classified as follows: Farmers, 75; working
at trades, 26; merchants, 26; liberal pro-
fessions, 17. Almost without exception
they were "early to bed and early to rise."
Of the 180, 161 were married at or before
arriving at the age of 30 years and 25 of the
remaining 29 entered the matrimonial state
at a later period. As to habits, 125 used both
tea and coffee, 30 tea alone, 6 coffee alone,
leaving eight of this large number who used
neither. Only three were vegetarians. At
the age of thirty there were 64 who did not
use tobacco in any form and 119 who re-
ported its use. In regard to intemperance,
liquor, at thirty years of age, were total
abstainers and 30 more became such later in
life. Seven confessed to being intemperate
at thirty, but only 13 were habitual users
after thirty or afterward. The number
who classified themselves as using intem-
perance "only occasionally" decreased from
105 at thirty to 69 in later life. Of all this
number of old men, ranging from 70 to 96
years of age, all were able to take exercise
on foot and many do more or less work when
these inquiries were made.

The above facts show that long life and
healthful one depends largely upon home
temperance, exercise and pure air.

HOW THE RUSSIAN PLANS WERE
VARIED.

A St Petersburg correspondent of the
London Times gives the views prevalent in
the best-informed circles of the former city
with regard to the conduct of the war. It
was never intended that Asia Minor should
be prominent as a field of operations; but
the inactivity of the enemy and the ease
with which Ardahan was taken misled the
Russian officers into extensive movements,
and have since been glad that they received
no heavier punishment. In European
Turkey the campaign was begun with care-
ful preparation and with the most judicious
and the Chief of the Staff, General Ne-
poukhtchikoff, is too good a strategist and
too prudent a man to embark willingly in a
rash enterprise such as was attempted in
Asia Minor. Unfortunately, he had not
sufficient control of the operations. Among

the superior officers were a number of men
who had more of the spirit of recklessness
than of strategic prudence, and who
imagined that anything could be done with
bravery and dash. These men used their
influence with the Grand Duke to make
him depart from the original plan of opera-
tions and push on as rapidly as possible to
Constantinople. One young officer, who
enjoys the special favor of the Grand Duke,
is named as the chief advocate of this pro-
ject, and the opponent of General Ne-
poukhtchikoff. The ease and success with
which the passage of the Danube was
effected seemed to confirm the views of
those who counseled a rapid advance, and
the Commander-in-Chief fell more and
more under their influence. Hence the
too quick pushing forward to Tirnova, and
the sending of General Gourko through
the Balkans—both feats greatly raising
the enthusiasm of the army. When the
first check at Plevna occurred, therefore,
the Grand Duke, irritated by this first
discordant note in the general harmony of
success, ordered an instant renewal of the
attack. Meanwhile, however, General
Krudener had made a reconnaissance and
discovered that it would be folly to attack
the troops at his disposal, the strong
positions held to Osman Pacha. His ac-
cordingly communicated with the Grand Duke
and counseled delay, but received in reply
an imperative order to advance at once,
couched in terms that permitted no hesita-
tion. The result was bad enough, but was
made still worse by Prince Shahofskoi's
accepting his orders in a more literal sense
than did General Krudener.

NAPOLEON I. ON RUSSIA.

Now that the Russo-Russian war is rag-
ing and all eyes are turned to Constanti-
nople, the home of contention in Europe,
it may be of interest to quote an opinion
given by Napoleon, at St. Helena, in 1817;
to his surgeon, Barry O'Meara. The fol-
lowing extract may be found in the second
volume, fifty-first and fifty-second pages,
of a work written by Dr. O'Meara, entitled
Napoleon in Exile, and published in Boston
in 1823.

"In the course of a few years," added
he, "Russia will have Constantinople, the
greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece.
This I hold to be as certain as if it had
already taken place. Almost all the cajol-
ing and flattering which Alexander proffered
toward me was to gain my consent to effect
this object. I would not consent, foreseeing
that the equilibrium of Europe would be
destroyed. In the natural course of things,
in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia.
The greatest part of her population are
Greeks, who, you may say, are Russians.
The powers it would injure, and who could
oppose it, are England, France, Prussia,
and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it would
be very easy for Russia to engage her
assistance by giving her Serbia and other
provinces bordering upon the Austrian
dominions, reaching near to Constantinople.

The only hypothesis that France and
England may ever be allied with sincerity
will be in order to prevent this. But even
this alliance would not avail. France, En-
gland, and Prussia united cannot pre-
vent it. Russia and Austria can at any
time effect it. Once mistress of Constanti-
nople, Russia gets all the commerce of the
Mediterranean, becomes a great naval
power, and God knows what may happen.

"She quarrels with you, marches off
to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers,
which to Russia is nothing, and 100,000
cannibals, Cossacks, and others, and En-
gland loses India. Above all other powers,
Russia is the most to be feared, especially
by you. Her soldiers are braver than the
Austrians, and she has the means of raising
as many as she pleases. In bravery, the
French and English soldiers are the only
ones to be compared to them. All this
I foresee. I see into futurity further than
others, and I wanted to establish a barrier
against those barbarians by re-establishing
the Kingdom of Poland and putting Poniat-
owski at the head of it as King; but your
imbeciles of Ministers would not consent.
A hundred years hence I shall be praised,
and Europe, especially England, will la-
ment that I did not succeed."—Boston
Journal.

DISRAELI BEGINNING A SPEECH.

His features are large; his face smoothly
shaven and dark; his expression a dull,
sullen immobility. The sullenness of his
sawtooth features was intensified by his sallow
black hair, worn long, and out squarely
around the neck. His forehead was high,
and his perceptive organs prominent,
giving him a strong intellectual appearance,
and which is added to rather than detracted
from by his broad, massive jaws, indicating
intellect reinforced by enormous physical
strength. He commenced his address, in a
low, but not indistinct, and without a
rather metallic voice. His head was thrown
forward, his eyes fixed on the table, and
his manner was singularly hesitating. He
appeared laboring under a painful embar-
rassment. His voice had a tremor in it;
he seemed to stumble over a word here,
and to catch at some other there. His
hands and arms were incessant in a species
of nervous shifting. He was as uneasy
with his feet and legs as with his hands.
He moved at first incessantly—now forward,
now back, then poised upon one leg, and
then upon the other. He was as uneasy;
he so twisted, and swung and rocked; his
utterance was so broken and so hesitating,
that one might almost fancy that he was
about to break down. His ideas were clear,
logical in their arrangement, and his words
fitted to each other like the jewels in a
diamond cluster. By degrees the apparent
nervousness, hesitancy and indecision dis-
appeared. The feet became immovable;
the shifting motion of the arms gradually
grew into quiet but graceful gestures; the
twisting of the body into a swaying motion
full of power and grace, yet dignified and
elegant. The heavy head was thrown back;
the sullen, motionless features be-
came lighted up and permeated by a
flexible mobility; the broad eyelids rolled
up and the great eyes flashed out with a
sombre brilliancy.

A REMINISCENCE OF THACKERAY.

I was talking with a talented artist last
night who knew Thackeray well, and he
gave a beautiful and glowing account of the
famous artist's supper in Rome, in which
the great English author was always pre-
sident. Thackeray loved these gatherings,
and was as jolly as the wildest student in
the crowd. Amid clouds of tobacco smoke
and crackling wine the art students at
Rome in those days spent a glorious time

at their reunions. Every man present had
to sing a song, tell a story, make a speech,
or failing to do one of these, drink a
bumper of salt water. The artist with
whom I was conversing was fortunate
enough to be at some of these gatherings.
He said Thackeray always carried his
sketch-book along, and drew such figures
as struck him in the gay crowd, and
afterward illustrated his books with them.
When my informant related this to me I at
once called to mind one of Thackeray's
satirical illustrations in *Pendennis*, at the
beginning of the chapter headed "Negotia-
tions," where Major Pendennis goes
to see the gallant Costigan and the great
"Fotheringay." It represents a little fellow
of rotund figure dressed in a long coat and
waistcoat, holding a cooked hat in one hand
and a roll of papers in the other, and
wearing upon his head the long flowing wig
of the days of the Georges. He stands in
a pensive attitude on a battle-field, between
two armies, who, with bayonets at a charge,
glare at each other furiously. I say, when
this gentleman told me this I called to mind
the illustration, and I recognized in the
man the figure of the artist who gave me
this reminiscence of the great author!
At one of these authors' reunions Thackeray
had seen the jolly face and heard the jolly
voice of Jack Kilder, and jotted him down
in that sketch-book, emblazoned him on a
page of "Pendennis" as a "negotiator,"
and handed him down to posterity in a
wig of orthodox size and fashion.—Letter
to Richmond Why.

Miscellaneous.

H. M. S. *Undaunted* is in the Colombo
Roads, and, says a Ceylon paper, Jack
ashore is making it lively for the town-
people. Some half a dozen sailors got on
the loose the other day, and in attempting
to evade a warrant sent out after them,
got on the roof of the Queen's Hotel, and
began having a hornpipe on the tiles. The
police who came to take them up were
treated to soft bits of tiles and other equal-
ly expressive missiles. When one of the
men, who could not get on the roof in time,
was being hoisted up by a comrade, two
police constables rushed up and held on to
his legs. In the struggle the poor sailor
came to the ground with such force that he
fractured his skull, and was removed to
the civil hospital, where he died the next
day. It is said that the police in taking
up their victims behaved with any-
thing but humanity towards him, and that
the fractured skull was more the effect of
a baton blow than the fall.

The rampart or wall musket has been
recently struck out of the list of the arma-
ments of German fortresses. The weapon
was intended to be used by the men on the
banquette of a parapet, the superior slope
of the latter giving a rest for the heavy
barrel. It was to be used principally
against the heads of saps, the gabions pro-
tecting which, although they could be pierced
by ordinary musketry, could be pierced
by its projectile. But since the gabion
has been abandoned in favor of the
saps, the saps, protected now by
the solid earth, can only be reached by
artillery fire. Attempts have been made
to render the rampart musket still capable
of performing the work for which it was
originally designed by enlarging the cal-
iber and projectile, but the results obtain-
ed have not been satisfactory. The cost,
moreover, of making the requisite altera-
tions in the weapon was found to be greater
than would be repaid by its increased
efficacy; and consequently it has been de-
termined completely to abandon the use
of rampart muskets in German fortresses,
and orders have been issued that the in-
fantry forming their garrisons are no longer
to be exercised, as they have been hitherto,
in the use of the weapon.

The Russian lancer has a peculiar way
of holding and using his lance. In other
European armies a mounted lancer seizes
his lance at the level of his hip; and, conse-
quently, supporting the butt under his
arm, has about two-thirds of the weapon
in front of his hand; this latter directing
the point, the arm and shoulder supporting
the shock. The Russian lancer, on the
contrary, when about to use his weapon,
takes hold of the middle of the staff, so
that the butt being under his arm, he has
but half its length in front of his hand.
By this means he has undoubtedly more
command over his lance, since his hand,
grasping it at its base, can directly and
directly the point with greater accuracy and
also contribute more effectively towards
resisting the shock. On the other hand,
the weapon thus held loses much of the
superiority which it otherwise derives from
its length, the lance-points of a Russian
lancer regiment when charging projecting
but very little beyond the noses of the
horses. This is also due partly to the fact
that the Russian lance is shorter than that
carried in other armies, being only 274
metres in length; whereas in the German
army it is 314 metres and in the Italian
296 metres long